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The Bloomfield Record.

S. MORRIS HULIN, Proprietor. Established 1873.

Devoted to Home News, Local Improvement and the Public Welfare.

Subscription Two Dollars Per Annum. Office, 29 Broad Street

VOL. XVII. NO. 8.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY APRIL 9, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENT

TOWNSHIP AND BOROUGH REPORTS.

The Bloomfield Township report opens by saying that: "During the past year the general interests of the township have been carefully guarded; that the amount spent for litigation against Glen Ridge has been \$5,035.78; not including the bill of lawyers Colie & Swartz, which will not amount to over \$1,000; also, the decision of the Court of Errors that our property and contract rights in the sewers and hydrants located in Glen Ridge have not been affected by the creation of the Borough, FULLY COMPENSATES THE TOWNSHIP, IN OUR JUDGMENT, for the expense involved in reaching this judicial decision."

We don't know to what extent the "judgment" of the citizens of Bloomfield coincides with this "judgment" of the Township Committee whose names are appended to this report, but THE RECORD is of the opinion (to borrow Mr. Chapman Stout's criticism of Mr. Maxfield's views on roads) that "no one but a lunatic" would go deliberately before the people and insist that the interests of the township have been carefully guarded by fooling away \$10,000 and more in the attempt to force Glen Ridge back into the township. No one but a lunatic certainly can arrive at the conclusion that the decision of the Court of Errors in the sewer and water hydrant matter fully compensates the township for the expense involved.

It is a relief to turn from the opinions of the Township Committee on litigation, etc., to the opinion expressed by Mayor Rudd, who concludes his annual statement to the citizens of Glen Ridge in these words:

"We trust that the Borough is about to enter upon a period of development and improvement and that with the gradual closing up of the questions outstanding between Bloomfield and Glen Ridge, both places may be able to devote themselves to the development of their respective interests free from the embarrassments of useless legal and legislative conflicts."

We believe the people of Bloomfield will endorse the opinion of the Mayor in preference to that printed and sent out by the Township officials.

As THE RECORD has often said: "Let us have peace." And when we have enjoyed the blessings of peace, and it is shown that consolidation of interests is better than separation of interests, then the two places can unite for mutual advantage by mutual consent, if it is deemed best to do so.

But before this ever comes about, Bloomfield will need to change, if not its form of government, its manner and mode of administration. Party politics and machine rule here will have to go. A citizen's administration will have to come before the township will be in any sort of shape, financially or morally, to consolidate interests with Glen Ridge.

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

The state of New Jersey and the state of Connecticut are completely in the grasp of capitalists. The corruption in the former commonwealth is without a parallel and the rings are led by Garrett A. Hobart, now Vice-President of the United States. His ally is Senator Sewell. These men deliberately aimed at municipal corruption in the governments of Jersey City and Newark in order to have creatures elected who could be bribed into non-interference with railroads. It is often said that the government of American cities presents an insoluble problem but there is no problem about it at all. The whole truth is that huge vested interests find it peculiarly advantageous to put corrupt men in power in large towns. Hence the action of legislatures, town councils and public officials in battling against municipal ownership. Fortunately people are beginning to get their eyes opened.

The above is from the Twentieth Century of April 10th. It may be true that the people "are beginning to get their eyes opened," but the appalling fact remains that as yet there is no moral stamina, in or out of politics, sufficient to grapple with the problem of political corruption in such a way as to prevent it. The corruption of the ballot in Jersey City a few years ago was so flagrant and open that the moral sense of the community was aroused to the extent of prosecuting, convicting and imprisoning the "Democrats" who were guilty of it; but Democratic judges, when the State was controlled by that party, pardoned the ballot box corrupters. Governor Griggs was elected upon the reform issue in politics, and what has come of it? His appointment of Battle and re-appointment of the same Democratic judges who pardoned the "big four" of Jersey City, does not indicate that the Republican control of New Jersey is any different from Democratic control.

For keeping the sewers in repair and working order, \$117.75. This is recommended by the Township Committee. Some one has asked if this "covers" the sewers in Glen Ridge.

TOWNSHIP POLITICS.

There was about as much excitement over the Bloomfield First Ward Republican Primary election yesterday as there was at the same polling place over the last Presidential election. Carriages and men well armed with tickets were employed to get out the vote. Most of this alarm arose from the unruly and unwise determination of certain Republicans to measure their individual and "unorganized" strength against the political machine of the township, the bosses who had awarded to George W. Heath the position of Tax Collector, and the honorable office of Committeeman to James H. Moore. Louis Richards made a plucky contest for the nomination, but he was not a veteran in politics, and was accordingly turned down.

But in regard to the Collectorship plunk, there is a reasonable doubt of the machine's ability to control the Convention Saturday night and thereby in effect dictate the nomination of Mr. Heath. J. Howard Hardcastle has lots of friends, and is fairly entitled to the nomination.

As for the other candidates for Collector, they are no longer in the race. Assessor Baxter with valorous discretion pulled out of it, but Seymour F. Gilbert and Harry L. Osborne had tickets out for delegates and worked hard to little effect. Yet it is stated that Mr. Gilbert considers his chances yet good in the Convention.

In the Second Ward there was no excitement at the Primary, the machine running without friction.

In the Third Ward there was a lively fight between Richard T. Cadmus and Noah Hampson for Committeeman. Mr. Cadmus secured the delegation of his district by three votes. The Second District of the Ward elected Hampson delegates, but it is understood that they will endorse Mr. Cadmus.

Somebody has remarked: "What would our annual town meetings be in these days without Citizen G— to enliven the proceedings?" This reminds us that Bloomfield has greatly changed in a few years in respect to these town meetings, since the Democratic minority party went out of business here. If not a case of "something rotten in the state of Denmark," in this particular stronghold of Republicanism "order reigns in Warsaw." To relieve the Bloomfield town meetings from utter tediousness more entertainers might be provided, even at the expense of paying them for their services out of the sewer-maintenance, or some other of the newly-created funds recommended for the expenditure of public money. This suggests itself in view of the readiness and generosity proverbial of the assembled citizenship to vote money for appropriations. When has there ever been one of these meetings at which lower appropriations than those recommended were voted? Look at the list now proposed and recommended to be put in the Bloomfield tax levy. It foots up \$57,890. If voted at the election next Tuesday to put this sum at the disposal of the Committee, what will the tax rate be? What effect will it have upon the delinquent list? Will the money be judiciously expended or not? At the town meetings no body ever asks such questions as these.

For a number of years the taxpayers of Osborne Street have petitioned the Township Committee in vain for street lights. And when dwellings were built a few years ago on Essex Avenue, light was asked for on that street, but in vain. But now, under the new Borough administration, which has authority over the west side of Essex Avenue only, the gas main has already been laid and two lamps are now burning every night, one at the corner of Osborne Street and Essex Avenue, and one midway between Osborne and Baldwin Street. What is the significance of this? It shows the contrast between a municipal administration in the interest of the people, and an administration of affairs subject to a political machine.

The Glen Ridge Borough Citizen's meeting held on Tuesday night in the Fire House recommended that an appropriation of \$15,000 be voted for municipal purposes, and nominated the following ticket: For Mayor, Robert S. Rudd; for Councilmen, three years, A. R. Brewer and John W. Reddall; for Commissioner of Appeals, T. Winsor Langstroth; for Surveyors of Highways, Henry Van Der Shan and Christian F. Fritz; for Poundmaster, John Egan. The election will take place in the Fire House next Tuesday as advertised. Polls open from 6 A. M. until 7 P. M.

Will there be an independent or citizen's ticket voted at the coming local election for Bloomfield Township? Many are asking this question, but it cannot be said that there will be, or won't be. What seems to be definitely settled in the minds of many taxpayers is, "There ought to be" such a ticket in the field.

THE DEPARTMENT STORE.

The department store is the grandest educational institution in the United States. It is doing more to hammer a little knowledge of political economy into the heads of ignoramuses than all other factors combined. I have no fear of offending the "business men" who are now combining in a crusade against department stores. They do not read anything requiring more brain power than a description of a prize fight.

Who is the business man that he should be exempt from the inevitable execution of a natural law? Why should he be spared when the farmers, workmen and other producers of the country have been ground down under the iron heel of capitalism? He is not exempt. He will not be spared. On him the blow will fall with crushing force and all the laws that can be passed will not avert it.

If the competitive system is right, the department store is right.

If the right of the individual to do as he pleases so long as he does not infringe on the rights of others be an axiomatic truth, then the department store is a high example of that truth.

If individual liberty and the right of contract is to be maintained, keep your hands off the department store.

If a man has a right to accumulate property, the department store has committed no wrong.

There is no patent on a department store. It is not a monopoly. It is backed by no special legislation. It does not depend on the gold standard or the free coinage of silver.

It does not rise or fall on account of any change in the banking laws. What is the matter with it? Why do business men not start a crusade against the wholesale grocery or dry goods houses? Why do not the boarding house keepers start a crusade against the big hotels? Why do not the owners of stage coaches introduce a bill against railroad companies? Let us pass a law that no building shall be more than one story high. Let us break up our machinery and give more men work.

O fools of America! Will you ever learn that the present social and industrial system is totally wrong? The machine is right—the system is wrong. The department store is right—the system is wrong. Anything which does away with work is right—misapplied work is wrong.

The trusts and the department stores have sounded the death knell of the existing industrial condition. Crush them by law and you have decreed that free competition is a failure. Let them alone and in a few years they will possess everything worth owning. What are you going to do about it?

Here is the remedy. Let the people go into the trust business. Let the people establish department stores. That is logical. That is progressive. And what is more, it is inevitable.—New Occasions.

The character of the bills considered in the legislatures of the western states during the past few weeks show plainly that the people who live beyond the Mississippi are far more progressive and enlightened than those out here. Contrast the legislatures of Nebraska and New York. In the former laws have been enacted prohibiting the contribution of political campaign funds by corporations, taxing the telegraph monopoly and securing freedom from intimidation to employees. In the latter it has been impossible, after much agitation and repeated expression of public sentiment, to secure a reduction of the price of gas to \$1 per thousand feet in the face of the fact that the corporations, as has been clearly proved, would reap enormous profits if the price were as low as 50 cents. In the states of New England and in New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, the legislatures have shown that the corporations own them body and soul.

Governor Robert E. Smith, of Montana, writes as follows, to the New York Journal, concerning the recent sweeping Democratic victories in Chicago, Cincinnati and other western cities:

Helena, Mont., April 7.

To my mind the recent Democratic victory in Chicago, Cincinnati, and throughout the whole country means that the promised return of prosperity, which the Republican party made dependent on the success of their candidate and platform in the national election, has failed to materialize. It teaches that, while the people voted with them last Fall they did so upon the guarantee of prosperity, which, according to their profession, was due to follow immediately upon the election of Mr. McKinley.

These elections are the verdicts of the people that the promise has not been fulfilled; they have not paid the drafts they drew during the campaign. The lesson to be learned from these elections is that the people demand that political parties should keep their promises inviolate, and professions made for the purpose of securing votes only and without ability to perform them, while they may secure temporary success, in the end rebound to the injury and destruction of the party making such false pledges.

AN ALTRUISTIC COLONY.

At Ruskin They Are Settling the Social Problem for Themselves.

About fifty miles due west of Nashville, where the mountains which make the eastern part of Tennessee so wild have not yet subsided into the wide, fertile valley of the Mississippi, but where the land is still varied by hills and fertile valleys, and cut by many streams, lies the forlorn little town of Tennessee City. It is legally a city, having been properly incorporated while under the influence of a boom which was assiduously blown up by a Chicago syndicate, but which has now completely flattened out.

Five miles due north from this town, a thriving community of some 200 souls.

Of these two places it is the village that is the prosperous community. Ruskin is a successful Socialist colony, and probably the most interesting on the continent. Its people are persons of high ideals, who seek to carry out in actual life the dreams of their philosophy. They could be more prosperous. They are happy and contented.

Every member of this association shall surrender his natural freedom which leads him to disregard the rights of others, for the sake of civil or social reform, which, being based upon the principles of right and justice, has regard for his rights and the rights of all.

That is the cornerstone of the community. Each member is an equal stockholder in the association and all share exactly alike. Every member is guaranteed employment in all. A day's labor is fixed at nine hours. Every member receives exactly the same compensation for his work, no matter what it is. If sick his pay goes on just the same.

There is no interference with individual tastes or private, religious or domestic affairs. The association owns all land and means of production and distribution, and owns all buildings, but each member owns his own household furniture and clothing. Members have separate houses, but there is a common kitchen and dining hall. Some of the best laundry machinery has been put in and will soon be in operation. Schooling, medicine and medical attendance are furnished free. There is a good school and kindergarten going, with twenty-five or thirty children.

The people in this little ideal world are nearly all Americans. There are a few Germans. They came from all over the Union, but there are few if any from the South. Ohio and Pennsylvania furnish the largest quota. Very few come from farms and those who do have lived at least for a few years in cities, so that Ruskin can be said to be wholly a city community.

There is no church or minister in the place, and no official religious services. If any one wished to start religious services there would be no objection, but I doubt if it would be possible to get them officially recognized by the association. Some of the members are pronounced free thinkers. Almost all of them are bitter against church organizations as not doing their duty, but all of them admire Jesus Christ, and many are deeply religious. The animating spirit of the colony is distinctly altruistic.

Imagine a community without police or sheriffs, and having no need of courts, judges or lawyers. There are no officials save that one member is a notary public and another postmaster. There is no destitution, no charity or organization, no immorality, no thieving and no drunkenness. They do not keep nor sell liquor.

A Socialist newspaper is published by the association, called The Coming Nation. This paper is issued weekly, accepts no advertisement and prints no news, but it has an outside circulation of 35,000 copies, and on one occasion sold an edition of 100,000. They also publish a telegraphers' journal that has a considerable circulation, and issue yearly a number of books, chiefly on Socialist topics. The authors and editors are all members of the community, and receive for their literary labor, precisely the same wages as woodchoppers and farmers and stablemen.

Applicants for admission to the association are required to pass a stiff examination in Socialism. None but advanced Socialists are permitted to join, and the admission standard is steadily rising.—Cor. N. Y. Herald.

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PHARMACIST.

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To the Accurate Compounding of Physicians' Prescriptions.
OPEN SUNDAYS
From 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. From 3 to 6 P. M.
Aunt from 7 to 9 in the evening.

LOUIS J. MEUSER,
PHARMACEUTICAL
AND
Dispensing Chemist.

PARK PHARMACY

178 Broad St. Bloomfield
prescriptions carefully compounded day & night at city prices.

Petty's liver, iron and wine, 50c.
Petty's quinine, 2 gr. capsules, per doz. 8c.
Petty's cod liver oil, half-pint bottle, 25c.

Hot chocolate, coffee, ginger or lemon, 5c. a drink; hot clam broth or beef tea, 10c. a drink.

At those prices you can get three drinks most anywhere. But if the best prepared are wanted—those containing nothing but healthy ingredients, take your drink at Petty's. Your friends will tell you the same—if you ask them.

Go to Petty's,
NEVER CLOSED
Prudential Pharmacy,
Broad, north of Market St., Newark.
Petty's other store 925 Broad St.

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PETTY: HE PUTS UP PRESCRIPTIONS
OPEN ALL NIGHT.

PETTY'S
PRUDENTIAL 925 Broad St.,
PHARMACY, NEWARK, N. J.



The Cook Goes on a Rampage

when the meat is poor. He blames the butcher and the butcher blames the cook. There will be no fault to find if you do your marketing here. Buying meats here insures your peace of mind.

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CENTRE MARKET
Telephone 20

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Everything Pertaining to the Business Furnished.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Coffee Sale.

These Coffees are the finest the world produces and sold 10c. a pound less than any house. Once a purchaser, always a customer.

Old Government Java, lb.	20c
Finest Mocha, lb.	20c
Fine Java, lb.	20c
Scheuer's Java, lb.	20c
New York Coffee, lb.	14c
Good Rio, lb.	20c
Best Rio, lb.	23c
Ceylon Tea, lb.	45c

SPECIALS FOR THIS WEEK:

Fresh Eggs, doz.	10c
Dairy Butter, lb.	7c
Best Smoked Ham, lb.	6c
11c Fancy Cal. Prunes, lb.	3c
Best Soda Crackers, lb.	2c
12c Saline Washing Powder, each	1c
5 lbs. Mince Meat, each	7c
Pinocyples, can.	7c
Sweet Oranges, doz.	10c
Butter Jumble Cakes, lb.	10c
11c Small French Peas, can.	10c
18c Wayne Co's Succotash, can.	7c
11c Fancy Cal. Prunes, lb.	3c
5c Scheuer's German Soap, each	2c
12c Saline Washing Powder, each	1c
35c Yarmouth Blasters, each	1c
10c Pure Maple Syrup, gallon	7c
7c Barnham's Cream Bouillon, bot.	10c
9c Zutsch's Claret Wine, bot.	10c

Special--Special.

(Croakers) Best Minnesota Patent Flour, 4.89 per barrel.
ALWAYS ON HAND--Ballentine's Export, Feigenspan's & Krueger's Beer, Ales and Porter, Wines and Liquors.

OUR COMBINATION.

3 1/2 lbs. Granulated Sugar, 1 Can Condensed Milk, 1 lb. 50c Tea, any flavor, ALL FOR 50c.

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Silverware, Cutlery, etc.

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